CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses the theoretical framework. The linguistic theory on semantics relations that is needed to analyze the data. The theoretical framework consists of the discussions of semantic, semantic relation, and adjective.

2.1 Theoritical Framework

2.1.1 Semantics

Semantics is the study of the meaning of words or the systematic study of meaning. The study of meaning can be undertaken in various ways. Speakers of a language have an implicit knowledge about what is meaningful in their language and it easy to show this. Basically, linguistics is a part of semantic that focuses in studying a language.

Semantics is the knowledge (from the point of view of the individual who speaks and hears other speaking), or description (from a linguistics point of view) of meaningful units words and meaningful units words and meaningful combination of words like sentences (Kreidler, 1998:7). Linguistics is concerned with identifying the meaningful elements of specific languages. For example, English words like like *paint* and *happy* and affixes like the –*er* of *painter* and the *un-* of *unhappy.* It is concerned with describing how such elements go together to express more complex meanings in phrases like *the unhappy painter* and sentences like *The painter is unhappy* and telling how these

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are related to each other. Linguistics also deals with the meanings expressed by modulations of a speaker's voice and the information they already have. Linguistics is a part of semantic that focuses in studying a language.

Semantic field is a set of words (lexeme) related in meaning which cover a certain conceptual domain and which bear certain specifiable relations to one another. An example of a simple semantic field would be the conceptual domain of flower, which in English is divided up into the lexemes jasmine, rose, orchid, hibiscus, etc. Semantics is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantics is the study of how language organize and express meanings. This study focused on lexical semantics which covers hyponymy, synonymy and antonym.

2.1.2 Lexical Fields

Lexical field is an attempt to classify lexemes according to shared and differentiating features. It means that when the words that are used in the same sentence are similar to each other or are somewhat recurring, this means that there are just similar things. Lexical field (also known as semantic field) involves identifying and classifying words from the same area of meaning, for example, the words *sad, mournfully, lament, tragic, despair* all belong to the (rather broad) field negative human emotion, feelings produced by loss or defeat (Language Terminology Checklist Article). Lexical field analysis describes the types of relations that exist among lexical items or words. According to

Kreidler (1996 : 87), some lexical sets involve part-whole relationship, for example, *arm* include *hand,* which then include *finger* and *thumb.*

One part of knowing the meanings of lexemes in any language is the recognition that two or more lexemes may have some semantic relationship : *father* and *mother*, *father* and *son*; *father* and *paterna*l : *employer* and *employee* ; *big* and *large ; big* and *little* ; *red*, *yellow* and *blue*.

The term lexical field (also semantic field) is defined as patterns of association that exist between lexical items in a language such as hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, and collocation are used in this field (Kreidler, 1996:87). Lexical meaning is generally defined as the meaning of a word in relation to the physical word or to abstract concept without references to any sentence in which the word may occur.

While according to Baldwin (2007) in dictionary online or www.concentric-linguistic.url.tw is the study of what individual lexical items mean, why the mean what they do, how we can represent all of this, and where the combined interpretation for an utterance comes from. Lexical semantics is also called lexical relation theory that describes, for instance, the relationship between the words *male* and *female* on the one hand and *human* on the other hand, the difference between the meaning of words such as *often* and *seldom*.

Lexical semantics focuses on linguistics meaning (Finegan, 2004: 187). A lexical item or lexical unit, lexical entry is a single word, a part of a word, or a chain of words that forms the basic elements of a

language's lexicon or vocabulary. Lexical items can be generally understood to convey a single meaning, much as a lexeme, but are not limited to single words. It can be said that lexical items consist many words from any kind forms with differently meaning.

Then, lexeme means a meaningful linguistic unit that in an item in the vocabulary of language (*Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, 1991: 687*). While, according to Lewis (2002, 89-90), lexical items are socially sanctioned independent units. Another argued that A lexical field is a set of lexemes that are used to talk about a defined area of experience : Lehrer (1974) quoted from grammar.about.com. Lexical fields differ in some way, even if there is overlap.

Lexical field study how words affect other words in a sentence. For example the presence of a certain word can change the whole meaning of another word in a radical sense. As an example is the word " roller coaster". It might seem that the word "roller coaster" has a very limited semantic range, namely what you see in an amusement park. However within the context of a sentence, that word can have a different meaning altogether, because the lexical range changes it. Here is an example : " My week has been crazy and my emotions are going nuts ; my life is a roller coaster ". In short, the lexical field has changed that word. By this example, one can see that the semantic range is limited to the word itself,

the lexical range also includes other words in the context (
www.enotes.com).

According to Kreidler (1998 : 92-101) and Finnegan (2004 : 189-194), lexical relation is divided into several components, they are : hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy and collocation. According to Kreidler (1998 : 87), to some extent we can 'define' a lexeme by telling what 'set' it belongs to and how it differs from other members of the same set. Some obvious sets of this sort are sports *(tennis, badminton, golf, soccer, basketball...*), creative writings (*poem, novel, short story, biography, essay...*), manual occupations (*electrician, plumber, welder, carpenter, painter...*), colors (*red, blue, black, green, yellow...*). It is not difficult to say what the members of each set have in common. It may be more troublesome to say just how much is included in the set and to find the truly essential characteristics that differentiate each lexeme in a set from all the others in the same set, to establish the most economical system of features that explains how the members of the set are related to one another.

Lexical field theory generally identified a number of lexical relaions, including hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, and collocation (Kreidler, 1996 : 87). But in this study the writer don't take collocation because there is no collocation found in magazine. Each of the relation types is discussed separately in the following subsections.

A. Hyponymy

Hyponym is a relationship between meaning of one the word includes the meaning of other. To support this, John I.Saeed(2003:68) states " Hyponymy is a relation of inclusion. A hyponym includes the meaning of a more general word. " the general lexical item is called the superordinate. The superordinate is a general word in a certain semantic field, and all the hyponyms of the upper term consist of a semantic field. For example, a dog as a hyponym of the superordinate animal.

According to Finegan (2004 : 189-190), a hyponym is a subordinate, a specific term whose referent is included in the referent of a superordinate term. According to Cruse 1986:91, he say "we make frequent use of hyponymy in our daily language. That means hyponym always use in our daily conversation like that "an X and some other Y's, where X is the hyponym and Y the supordinate. To define a term often requires giving the supordinate for which it is a hyponym.

Hyponymy can be identified in many others areas of the lexicon. The verb to *cook*, for example, has many hyponyms. For instance like toast, boil, fry, grill, roast, bake and so forth. While hyponymy is found in all languages, the concepts that have words in hyponymic relationship vary from one language to the next. In Tuvaluan (a Polynesian language), the higher term *ika* (roughly, 'fish') has a hyponyms not only all terms that refer to the animals that English speaker would recognize as fish but also terms for whales and dolphins (which speakers of English

recognize as mammals) and for sea turtles (which are reptiles). Here, it is dealing with folk classification, not scientific classifications (Finegan, 2004 : 190). For instance, *Ika* (fish) – *Magoo* (shark), *Aaseu* (trevally), *Nofu* (stonefish), *Fonu* (turtle), *Tafolaa* (dolphin/white).

We make frequent use of hyponymy in our daily language (Cruse 1986 : 91). We say things like "an X and some other Y's "or" of all the Y's I know, I like X best, " where X is the hyponym and Y the superordinate. To define a term often recquires giving the superordinate for which it is a hyponym. In our early learning of our native language we aquire such general terms as *game, tool, instrument* and *animal* by being told some of the hyponyms included under these terms. In other instances, it seems, we are likely to learn the superordinate, like *dog* or *flower.*

B. **Synonymy**

Synonyms are typically single lexemes of the same weight (Kreidler, 1998 : 97). Dictionaries typically provide a number of synonyms for at least some of the lexemes they define, and in fact there are whole dictionaries of synonyms. But synonymy is not a simple matter, for two lexemes never have the same range of syntatic occurences, and even where they share occurences and make predication about the same class of referring expressions, they are likely to differ in what they suggest. Kennedy (2003 : 68) said that words that show similar meanings are known as synonyms. However, he continued that for general language teaching purposes, it is often convenient to

recognize approximate similarity of meaning, and to accept, for example, that *enough, sufficient,* and *adequate* mean roughly the same, as do *say again*, and *repeat*, or *pull towards* and *drag*.

It would be wasteful for a language to have two terms that occur in exactly the same contexts and with exactly the same sense. Synonym can be adjective, noun, verb, or adverbs. Dictionaries typically provide a number of synonyms for at least some of the lexemes they define, and the fact there are whole dictionaries of synonyms. For example Silvana is beautiful and Feby is pretty. Synonym is a word that has different forms but have the same meaning or sense similar. For examples noun (toilet=lavatory), adjective (awesome=amazing), an adverb (hard=strongly), verb (calculate=compute).

As stated Finegan (2004 : 192-193), two words are said to be synonymous if they mean the same thing. The terms *movie, film, flick* and *motion picture* all have the same set of referents in the real word and are usually taken to be synonymous terms. Thus, even thought *movie, film, flick* and *motion picture* have the same linguistic meaning, they differ in social and affective meaning. *Film* may strike people as appropriate for classic movies or art movies; it is more highbrow term. It can be recognized that *flick* is used chiefly in informal contexts, while *motion picture* is more traditional or industry related. In fact, there are few true synonyms in the lexicon. Even if there is no restriction in linguistic meaning, words that appear synonymous at first glance refer to slightly

different sets of concept or are used in different situations. For instance the adjective of quick, fast and rapid may be used interchangeably in reference to someone's running speed, but a 'fast talker' (a slippery or deceptive person) is different from a 'quick talker', some people live in the 'fast lane' not the 'rapid lane', and quick is the most appropriate term to describe a mind or a glance, while rapid is the usual term when the reference is made of a person's stride especially metaphorical strides.

a.   Jack is a seaman.

b.   Jack is a sailor.

Assuming that Jack refers to the same person in the two sentences. Then if (a) is true, (b) is true ; if (b) is true, (s) is true ; and if either is false the other is false. This is our basis for establishing that *seaman* and *sailor* ae synonyms : when use in predications with the same referring expression, the predications have the same truth value. The lexemes *seaman* and *sailor* are synonyms ; sentences (a) and (b) are parapharses of each other.

Synonyms can be nouns, as in (a) and (b), or adjective, adverbs or verbs.

1.   (a) The rock is large.

1.   (b) The rock is big.

2.   (a) The train traveled fast.

2.   (b) The train traveled rapidly.

3.   (a) The bus left promptly at 10.

3.   (b) The bus departed promptly at 10.

Thus for any sentences (a) and (b) that differ only in the presence of synonymous terms we can express their truth relationship this way :

a →b & b→a   (The truth of (a) entails the truth of (b), and vice versa.)

-a→ -b & -b→ -a   (The falsity of (a) entails the falsity of (b), and vice versa.)

Dictionaries typically provide a number of synonyms for at least some of the lexemes they define, and in fact there are whole dictionaries of synonyms. But synonymy is not a simple matter, for two lexemes never have the same range of syntatic occurrences, and even where they share occurrences and make predications about the same class of referring expressions, they are likely to differ in what they suggest. It would be wasteful for a language to have two terms that occur in exactly the same contexts and with exactly the same sense.

4.   (a) Alice is skinny.

4.   (b) Alice is thin.

With 4(a) and 4(b) have a slightly different kind of synonymy. The adjectives *skinny* and *thin* mean 'the same thing', perhaps, but the differ in connotation, the values that people give to them : *thin* is neutral, *skinny* is somewhat pejorative. Are milar sets of evaluative adjectives are *cheap, inexpensive, frugal, and stingy, fat* and *plump.*

 C. **Antonymy**

Antonym is a word which is opposite in meaning to another (Kreidler, 1998:100). English has various pairs of measure adjectives :

Long	Short	Tall	short
High	Low	Wide	Narrow
Old	Young	Deep	Shallow
Old	New	Thick	Thin

They are measure adjectives because they can be combined with expressions of measurement : *four feet long, two meters high, nineteen years old, etc.* First that adjectives, like others relating to size (e.g. *big / little, large / small, heavy / light*) are antonymous, and second, that their meanings are very much dependent on the topics they are ssociated with; a big rat is not as big as a small elephant, for intance. In each of the pairs of measure adjectives above, one member is marked and one unmarked. The unmarked member is also the global member of the opposition. For example, in the pair *old* and *young, old* is the global, unmarked adjective. It is used with units of time to express age.

Antonymy is often thought of as the opposite of synonymy, but the statuses of the two are very different (Palmer, 1981:84), he shows that antonymy has the opposite meaning in each word or has not true the fact and it is very different with synonymy, for example : *happy><sad* and *rich><poor.* Antonymy does not always mean the meaning of the word in contrary, but also can be used to refine a sentence, as stated in Kreidler (

1998:100), such as adjective words which are used to measure something can be changed or added sentences appropriate to adjective that describes something untrue, such as express words that indicate age. *" The baby is four days old "* and *" she is 40 years young ".* From there it can be seen clearly that the two sentences above contains no actual meaning or point to the opposite's fact.

According to Finegan (2004 : 193), prototypicals are pairs of adjectives that describe opposite notions ; *large* and *small, wide* and *narrow, hot* and *cold, married* and *single, alive* and *dead.* Antonymy is not restricted to adjectives. However, the nouns *man* and *woman* are also antonyms because an individual cannot be described by both terms at once. *Always* and *never* form an antonymous pair of adverbs : they often have exclusive referents. The verbs *love* and *hate* can also be viewed as antonyms beacuse they refer to mutually expressive emotions. Antonymy is thus a binary relationship between terms with complementary meaning. A person cannot be single and married at the same time. With respect to marital status, a person cannot be described with a term that does not have either single or married as a hyponym ; thus *single* and *married* are complementary. There are three major types of antonyms :

1. Complementary or contradictory antonyms are pairs of words in which one member has a certain semantic property that the other member does not have (cf. Lyons, 1977). It means " These pairs are called contradictionary antonyms because they represent an either / or relation. " Therefore, in the context (s) in which one

member is true, the other member cannot be true. For example :

male / female, married / unmarried, complete / incomplete, alive /

dead.

2. Relational antonyms are pairs of words in which the presence of a certain semantic property in one member implies the presence of another semantic property in the other member. In other words, the existence of one of the terms implies the existence of the other term. For example, *over / under, buy / shell, doctor / patient, teacher / pupil, stop / go, employer / employee, taller / shorter, cheaper / more expensive.*

3. Gradable antonyms are pairs of words that are contrasted with respect to their degree of possesion of a certain semantic property. Each term represents or stands for an end-point (or extreme) on a scale (e.g., of temperature, size, height, beauty, etc) between those end-points there are other intermediate points (i.e., there is some middle ground) (cf. Godby et al., 1982; Lyons, 1997). For examples : *hot / cold, big / small, tall / short, good / bad, strong / weak, beautiful / ugly, happy / sad, fast / slow.*

D. Homonymy

Homonymy is the relationship that exist between two (or more) words which belong to the same grammatical category, have the same speliing, may or may not have the same pronunciation, but have different meanings and origins. E.g. to *lie* (=to rest, be, remain, be situated in a certain position), and to *lie* (=not to tell the truth); to bear (= to give birth

to) and to bear (= to tolerate;*bank* (= the ground near a river) and bank (=financial institution). Lexical items which have the same sound or spelling or both, but differ in meaning are called homonyms.

E. Polysemy

Polysemy is the semantic relationship that exist between a word and its multiple conceptually and historically related meanings or the simple meaning of polysemy is a word or phrase with multiple related meaning. Fpr example : foot = 1. Part of body, 2. Lower part of something.

Plain = 1. Clear, 2. Unadorned, 3. Friendly; etc.

Nice = 1. Pleasant, 2. Kind, 3. Friendly; etc.

Bright = 1. Shining, 2. Intelligent.

Mouse = 1. Animal, 2. On a computer.

F. Idiom

An idiom is a group of words in which the meaning cannot be explained in terms of habitual meanings of the words that make up the piece of language. In idiom there are four types :

1. Alliterative comparisons. Examples : dead as dodo(dead as in exticnt) as gold(well behaved).

2. Noun phrases example: a close shave(a narrow escape).

3. Prepositional phrase for examples:as sixes and sevens (unable/unwilling to agree).

4. Verb+noun phrase kick the bucket (die)

5. Verb+preposition phrase. Examples : be in clover 9 be exceptional comfortable).

6. Verb+adverb. Examples : put down (kill).

2.1.3 Adjective

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun or a pronoun. The word *modify* means "to change". An adjective modifies a noun by describing it or making it more specific. There are some criteria for adjectives : they can freely occur in attributive function or in predicative function. They can be modified by intensiffer very and they can take comparative and superlative forms. For example, the word *pretty,* in the phrase a *pretty girl* is an adjective. It occurs in attributive function, but can also used predicatively. It can be modified by *very* or written into prettier and *prettiest.*

At the general level, adjective is applied to grammatically distinct word class in a language having the following properties : 1) It contains among its most central members the morphologically simplest words denoting properties or states ; among the most frequent and salient are those relating to size, shape, color, age, evaluation (" good, " bad ", etc) and the like. 2) It is the class, or one of the classes, to which the inflectional category of grade applies most characteristically in languages having this category (adjectives often carry such other inflections as case, gender, number, but secondarity, by agreement, rather than being the primary locus for them).

The adjectives have a classification words that describe the colors, the weather, size and length, size and shape, age, people and the material are adjective. These include :

a. Words that describe the colors : *pink, red, blue, purple, brown, green, yellow, black, white, and grey* are adjectives.

b. Words that describe the weather : (*cold, hot, windy, warm, rainy, etc*) are adjectives.

c. Words that describe size and length : (*tall, small, big, short, long, etc*) are adjectives.

d. Words that describe size and shape : (*wealthy, large, round, fat, slim, etc*) are adjectives.

e. Words that describe age : (*young, old, new, ancient, etc*) are adjectives.

f. Words that describe people : (*beautiful, ugly, handsome, etc*) are adjectives.

g. Words that describe material : (*wooden, silk, woolen, etc*) are adjectives.

From the text above, 1) Words the describe the colors like red / yellow are adjectives denoting color. 2) Words the describe the weather cool / hot are adjectives denoting conditions. 3) Words the describe size and length tall / short are fact adjectives. 4) Words the describe size and shape fat / thin are adjectives subject to objective measure. 5) Words the describe age are adjectives denoting age. 6) Words the describe people like beautiful / handsome are opinion adjectives. 7) Words the describe

material like woolen / wooden are denominal adjectives denoting what something is made.

2.1.4 Previous Research

Regarding on this study, the researcher found some other researchers which the topics are related:

First, Hasim (2009) studied " Study of semantic Mechanism of Humor in The Humor of Margono dan kawan-kawan ", he analyzed the recorded humor of the Margono and friends show that were available in shops in Probolinggo town. He used semantic mechanism theory ; they are phonetic ambiguity, lexical ambiguity and formal semantic that cover illogicality. The recorder data that he used are entitled *Utang Puteran* (Radio Tuning Debt), *Kawin lagi* (Remarried), *Atapah (* Hermitting). His study is also different from the present study in theorotical aspect.

Second, Wina Wijayanti (2011) studied " A study of Semantic Relations of Lexical Items Expressing Positive Advice and Motivation in Mario Teguh Golden Ways Progam and also the kinds of lexical relation that are shown in the positive advice and motivation expression in Mario Teguh Golden Ways Progams. He used the components of Lexical Items and Lexical semantic. Those are : Hyponymy, Synonymy and Antonymy. His study is also different from the present study in the object of the study.

Third, Third, Vinessa Ravinda (2014), " A semantic Field Analysis of " Adjectives of Health " used in cosmetic product advertisement. She analyze the research regarding to the semantics field analysis and lexical

relation about adjective with the related to concept of health used in cosmetic product. She analyzed hyponymy, synonymy, and collocation. She just takes advertisement in magazine and all of electronic advertisement as the object about cosmetic. In my research, the writer used concept of fashion and magazine as the object but the writer takes the data of adjective from advertisement and article in magazine. The writer used the same topic but different concept because she want to show the word of adjective which often used in magazine about fashion.